Arthromacra higoniæ, sp. n.

Elongata, aureo-cuprea, nitida; thorace clare punctato; antennis pedibusque obscure brunneis vel infuscatis.
L. 9–9½ mill.

Elongate, golden coppery; the head coarsely punctured, with a median fovea between the eyes; the thorax very clearly punctate, cylindrical, with the anterior and basal rim markedly raised; the elytra are sculptured like those of *A. viridissima*; the antennæ and legs obscurely black, with the intermediate and hind tarsi less dark. The antennæ in this species are formed somewhat like those of *A. sumptuosa*, but they are more slender and joints 8, 7, 6 less obconical.

This species is separated from the others of this series at once by the clear punctuation of the thorax, the punctures are clearly separated one from another. In form it is intermediate between *A. sumptuosa* and *decora*.

Hab. Yuyama in Higo, May 8th, 1881.

Arthromacra decora.

Lagria decora, Mars. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1876, p. 339.

Marseul placed this insect in the genus *Lagria*; it is of a greenish-brassy tint, with the antennæ (apex excepted), tibiæ, tarsi and base of the femora testaceous. The joints of the antennæ are formed like those of *A. higoniæ*, but they are shorter and less slender.

Hab. Kobé, near the base of Maiyasan. Apparently very local. I took one specimen in 1871 and on returning to the place on the 11th June, 1881, I found seven others.

[To be continued.]

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 9, 1895.—Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'The Formation of Oolite.' By E. B. Wethered, Esq., F.G.S.

In previous communications the Author has described pisolites formed by the growth of *Girvanella*, and some true oolitic granules having a like origin. He has long entertained the opinion that all oolitic granules are of organic origin, but has not, up till now, been in a position to prove this.

He describes the form of the granules, which frequently exhibit a series of concentric layers of calcium carbonate around a nucleus, and also dark striæ and patches, the former placed more or less at right angles to the nucleus. The concentric layers often exhibit an irregularity which the Author maintains to be incompatible with their chemical origin. Again, granules are found, made of calcium carbonate occurring in two forms—a clear crystalline portion representing the organic structural part, and an amorphous portion consisting of ordinary carbonate of lime, which is either infilling or secreted material, possibly both.

In discussing the origin of the crusts around the nuclei the Author treats of the radial structure which is so marked a feature in the crust of oolitic granules. This structure has the appearance of light and dark striæ when seen by reflected light: the light are tubules which have grown at right angles to the nucleus, while the dark are secondary formations.

He refers to Rothpletz's description of the oolitic granules of the Great Salt Lake, which are stated to have originated from the growth of lime-secreting algæ, and thinks it possible that the fossil forms are of like origin, though not necessarily due to organisms allied to algæ, and possibly even lower in the scale of life; *Girvanella* was the first type of oolite-forming organism discovered, and it is simply a tubule.

February 6, 1895.—Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read:—

'On Bones of a Sauropodous Dinosaur from Madagascar.' By R. Lydekker, Esq., B.A., F.R.S., V.P.G.S.

The bones described in the paper were collected by Mr. Last to the east of the town of Narunda, on the north-eastern coast of Madagascar. They include vertebræ, limb-bones, and portions of pectoral and pelvic girdles. These bones are described in detail, and the animal which possessed them is referred to the genus *Bothriospondylus*, Owen: a dorsal vertebra, described in the paper, being taken as the type of the new species.

The identification of the Malagasy reptile with a type occurring in the Jurassic rocks of England harmonizes with the reference of some of the strata of the island to the Jurassic period.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Cephalic Lobe of Euphrosine *. By Émile-G. Racovitza.

The cephalic lobe of the Amphinomidæ, in its most complicated condition, is provided with the following organs: an unpaired antenna, inserted near the posterior border, and two pairs of eyes, one of which is situated in front of, and the other behind, the base of this appendage. A pair of antennæ is situated in front of the anterior pair of eyes. On the ventral side, in front of the mouth,

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* The investigations were conducted at the Arago Laboratory (Banyuls-sur-Mer).